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THE PEOPLES OF AUSTRIA

By B. C. WALLIS

[With five separate maps, Pls. I-V, facing p. 64.]

Physical Configuration of the Country

Physically Austria is a congeries of fragments. Mountain, plateau, plain; the shining glories of the Eastern Alps, the desolate barren nudeness of the Karst; unhealthy coastal lowlands, healthful hill resorts—all are represented, but without connection, without either unity or cohesion. The shape of the country is that of a cross made by crooked unequal bars (Pl. I).

EASTERN ALPS

The southwestern mountain area comprises the major portion of the Eastern Alps; Vorarlberg, Tyrol, Salzburg, and Carinthia are mountain provinces where extensive areas lie more than a mile above sea level. The peninsula of Istria and the neighboring province of Gorizia and Gradisca, together known as the Küstenland, contain a part of the alluvial lowland which is characteristic of the northern end of the Adriatic Sea. In Dalmatia a piece of the Dinaric Alps drops steeply to the shore, and the coast is fringed by numerous islands which lie parallel both to the coast and the mountain ridges; the harbors lack facilities for the development of inland traffic with the Balkan States, and Dalmatia is isolated, so that these sheltered waters are but the havens of an industrious fishing population. Here, and again in Istria, are bits of the Karst district, with rivers which tumble down swallow holes and vegetation patches which break off abruptly where the limestone yields a deficient supply of water. In Carniola and Styria there are Alpine forelands where the rivers Mur, Drave, and Save flow eastwards to the lowlands of Hungary; the western and mountainous portions of the valleys are typical longitudinal valleys of the Eastern Alpine system, and only when the rivers approach closely to the Hungarian boundary do the valleys broaden out into plains. These are flooded when the rivers are reinforced from the melting of the snow and form typical marshy alluvial lowlands.

CARPATHIAN FORELAND

In Galicia and Bukovina a portion of the Great European Plain adjoins the Carpathian forelands. In the east of this region rivers like the Dniester rise near the Carpathian crests, flow quickly to lower levels, and wind in trenchlike valleys eastwards, thus forming a part of the drainage system of the Black Sea. In the west many streams flow northwards from the Carpathians to the Vistula, while the San and the Bug have their origin

in the plains, so that the area belongs to the drainage system of the Baltic Sea. Neither mountains nor rivers give this long narrow portion of the Austrian cross a distinct individuality.

BOHEMIAN PLATEAU

The nearest approach to a geographical unity occurs in the plateau of Bohemia, which consists almost entirely of the basin of the upper Elbe and so drains northwards to the North Sea, downhill from Vienna. The only entrance to Bohemia at a lower level than 1,000 feet above the sea is the gateway through which the Elbe escapes from the plateau, almost the most northerly point of Austria. The small province of Silesia is split into two portions by an extension of Moravia. The eastern bit is similar to western Galicia; the western piece is mainly a projection of the mountain rim of the plateau of Bohemia; between them the Oder escapes from Austria towards the Baltic Sea. Southwards from this narrow passage between the heights of Bohemia and the northwestern Carpathians, the Moravian Gate, the province of Moravia occupies the basin of the upper March, which contributes its flood to the Danube. The lower March forms a bit of the Hungarian boundary, so that only the western portion of its valley is Austrian, in the province of Lower Austria. Finally, Lower and Upper Austria are a transitional land, in which lies the Austrian fragment of the Danube. This area connects the wide German upper Danube valley with the wider and lower Hungarian Danube lowlands. At the eastern end the basin of Vienna resembles the Little Alföld of western Hungary.

AUSTRIA A PART OF THE EUROPEAN ISTHMUS

Europe is physically a peninsula of Asia, and Austria forms a part of the isthmus between the Baltic and Adriatic Seas. The land slopes downwards in opposite directions in the north and south, and the intervening mountain area turns the face of the country eastwards, with an eye—the basin of Vienna—looking towards Slavdom and the continental East and away from Western Europe and the lands beyond the ocean.

The southern Tyrol—the basin of the upper Adige—Bohemia, similarly a river basin, and Bukovina illustrate the detached nature of the Austrian fragments and by their drainage to different seas accentuate the divergence in outlook of the Austrian Empire.

Austrian Official Statistics

The maps which are here presented bring the facts concerning the peoples of Austria into line with those regarding the peoples of Hungary, which formed the subject of a previous article,¹ but it is necessary to indicate an essential difference between the official publications of the separate parts of the Dual Monarchy. In the case of Hungary the details concerning the

¹ B. C. Wallis: *The Peoples of Hungary: Their Work on the Land*, *Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 4, 1917, pp. 465-481.

population are so voluminous that it only requires time and patience to elicit the facts in almost any line of inquiry, whereas the Austrian publications become the more baffling as one's investigations proceed. This fact is of considerable importance in view of the frequency with which the accuracy of official population statistics is called into question; for the Hungarian publications provide adequate material for the publicist who wishes to demonstrate the falsity of the official figures, while the Austrian publications are not nearly so open to investigation. The statistics concerning the Austrian villages are hidden away in a *Gemeindelexikon* parts of which only have been available to the writer; but the absence of details for small areas is not so serious in the case of Austria as it would be in the case of Hungary, for in the western country the nationality boundaries tend to coincide with the boundaries of the administrative division, whereas in Hungary they usually cut across the boundaries of the counties. For instance, it is obvious from a glance at Table I (p. 57) that there is not much room for any but German villages in Salzburg, and in areas of two nationalities like Bohemia the *Gerichtsbezirke* are usually predominantly of one nationality. In official summaries and discussions of the Austrian census returns the basis of examination is not national but geographical; for example, Gorizia and Istria are frequently grouped together as the *Küstenland*. The North Slav group of the Czechs, Moravians, and Slovaks, who combine to form the bulk of the population of Bohemia and Moravia, is always lumped together, so that it is not possible, for instance, to discover how many Slovaks there are either in Moravia or in Vienna if one wishes to test the assertion that many Slovaks move across the frontier from Hungary into Austria.

AUSTRIAN VS. HUNGARIAN STATISTICS

It is possible to give an apposite illustration of the difference between the Hungarian and the Austrian published returns. It has been alleged on the one hand that the Hungarian census fails to register the total number of Rumanians in Transylvania and on the other hand that the Austrian census does not record the total number of Ruthenians in eastern Galicia. In the first case the argument is based upon the assertion that there are no Magyar Uniates, and in the second case that there are Ruthenian Roman Catholics. In Transylvania the records show a larger total of Uniates than the combined totals of the non-Magyar races who are known to be Uniates; hence it is argued, on the assumption that there are no Magyar Uniates, that the excess of Uniates must be really Rumanians who are not officially recorded as Rumanians. In the case of Galicia the total number of Ruthenians recorded agrees with the total number of Greek Catholics, while the total number of Poles recorded agrees with the number of Polish Jews combined with the number of Roman Catholics; hence, it is concluded, on the basis of the statement that there are some Ruthenian Roman Catholics, that the number of Poles on record exceeds the actual number of Polish inhabitants

in eastern Galicia, and that the recorded number of Ruthenians is smaller than it should be. Each of these arguments depends upon a precise statement. In the case of Transylvania the statement may be immediately disproved: the records show that there are Magyar Uniates; in the Austrian case, similar records fail to indicate any satisfactory fact, because the religious groupings of the Ruthenians does not distinguish between Roman and Greek Catholics, and thus does not show whether there are, or are not, any Ruthenian Roman Catholics; and the investigator is baffled. All that he can find out is that the Ruthenians of Bukovina are Greek Orthodox and that the Ruthenians of Hungary are Greek Catholics.

The Distribution of the People

In the main the distribution of the people of Austria is inverse to the elevation of the land. The high mountains and the lower highlands are scantily peopled (Pl. II). The lowland strip near the Adriatic is more densely peopled; the eastern edges of Styria and Carinthia carry a population intermediate in density. In Galicia the area of densest population is, however, not the lowest land; the chief grouping of the people is along the middle of the country, with fewer people along the northern riverine lowlands and along the Carpathian slopes to the south. From the Moravian Gate westwards to the northwest corner of Bohemia the population on the slopes is in striking contrast to the population on the slopes of Galicia and of Dalmatia; in Bohemia there are stretches of hill country with a population which exceeds 640 per square mile (Pl. II). The southwest hills of Bohemia carry as many people as the Carpathian slopes. Moravia is well peopled, especially in the central portion. Probably nothing illustrates the comparative unimportance of the passageway of the Danube so well as the paucity of the population, even in the neighborhood of Linz and Vienna, in comparison with the denser population along the Elbe and around Prague in Bohemia. The most notable fact concerning the distribution of the inhabitants is the long narrow belt of dense population which stretches roughly along the parallel of 50° N. from 12° E. to 26° E., i. e. for more than 500 miles. This band of people is separated from Hungary and the south of Austria by the mountains and is continuous beyond the limits of Austria both westwards into Germany and eastwards into Russia.²

The Distribution of the Nationalities

RACIAL HETEROGENEITY

Plate III shows the patchwork of races of which Austria consists. There is no Austrian race, and every race represented within the empire extends beyond Austrian limits. From the Danube lands of South Germany the

² This relation is well brought out on L. Weise's population density map of Europe, 1:10,000,000 (*Petermanns Mitt.*, Vol. 59, I, 1913, Pl. 2; generalized in 1:42,000,000, *Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, Vol. 45, 1913, p. 668).—EDIT. NOTE.

Germans extend across Austria into Hungary between the Danube and the Mur and reappear in islands farther east near the Danube and in Transylvania. In southern Austria the Italians reach into Tyrol, Gorizia, and Istria, while Serbo-Croats from the east overflow down the slopes of Dalmatia to the Adriatic, and even into the east of Istria. In the northeast the Rumanians extend some distance up the rivers into Bukovina; the Ruthenians flow up the Carpathian foreland and lap over the crest line of these mountains into Hungary. The Poles stretch from beyond the Vistula southwards to the crest line of the Carpathians and provide the only instance where a linguistic boundary coincides for many miles with the political frontier. From the Moravian Gate westwards the Germans reach down the inner slopes of the northern hills to the lowland. All these races are represented in Austria by minorities of the totals of the respective race groups. Even the Slovenes in the south are a fragment of the South Slavs, who are represented in Hungary, Bosnia, and Serbia by the Serbs and Croats. The Czech group of North Slavs—Czechs, Moravians, and Slovaks—is, however, confined to Austria-Hungary, with the majority in Austria.

Racially, then, Austria differs from Hungary because there is no race similar to the Magyars centrally situated and different in character from the other races of Western and Central Europe, and because the Austrian races are more compactly knit; for the only islands of any importance are the German islands in the south of Carniola among the Slovenes and in the north among the Czechs.

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION AND POPULATION DENSITY

The Germans live in areas of scattered population except along the populous borders of Bohemia and eastern Silesia. The belt of dense population along 50° N. includes Germans on the western border, Czechs, Moravians, etc., to the Moravian Gate, Poles in Galicia, and Ruthenians, with Polish islands, in the east. The Slovenes occupy the area of moderate population on the Alpine forelands in Carniola and reach as far west as the environs of Trieste, which, like Fiume, is a port mainly inhabited by Italians and surrounded by Slavs. The Italians inhabit the scantily peopled southern Tyrol, where they tend to push up the valleys, and the more densely peopled coastal plains of Gorizia and Istria. The Serbo-Croats (for the Austrian census returns do not distinguish between Serbs and Croats) inhabit sparsely populated Dalmatia, the east of Istria, and the coastal islands.

THE JEWS

Plate III does not provide any indication of the distribution of the Jews, since the Jews are officially recorded among the religions and not among the races. They form 9 per cent of the population of Vienna, 1 per cent in Bohemia, 2 per cent in Moravia and Silesia, 11 per cent in Galicia, and

13 per cent in Bukovina. One-third of the Jews are classified as Germans by nationality, just over a half are Poles. In Galicia and Bukovina three-fifths of the official Germans are Jews, and in Galicia one-sixth of the official Poles are Jews.

DEMOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS

The total Austrian population of 28,500,000 is distributed among the provinces as indicated in Table I, where it is shown that of 17 provinces four are definitely German, one Slovene, and one Serbo-Croat.

TABLE I—POPULATION, NATIONALITY, AND RELIGIONS

PROVINCE	POPULATION IN THOUSANDS	PERCENTAGES	
		RELIGION	NATIONALITY
Lower Austria.....	3,532	96% Roman Catholic	96% German
Upper Austria.....	853	97 " "	100 "
Salzburg.....	215	98 " "	100 "
Styria.....	1,444	98 " "	71 " 29% Slovene
Carinthia.....	396	94 " "	79 " 21
Carniola.....	526	100 " "	94 Slovene
Trieste.....	230	95 " "	62 Italian 30 Slovene
Gorizia.....	261	99 " "	62 Slovene 36 Italian
Istria.....	404	99 " "	44 Serbo-Croat 38
Tyrol.....	947	99 " "	57 German 42
Vorarlberg.....	145	98 " "	95 "
Bohemia.....	6,770	96 " "	63 Czech 37 German
Moravia.....	2,622	95 " "	72 " 28
Silesia.....	757	84 " "	44 German 32 Pole
Galicia.....	8,026	47 " "	59 Pole 40 Ruthenian
Bukovina.....	800	68 Greek Orthodox	38 Ruthenian 34 Rumanian
Dalmatia.....	646	83 Roman Catholic	96 Serbo-Croat
Total.....	28,574		

NATURAL INCREASE AND MIGRATION

The values given in Table II are obtained from the examination of sample areas where the people are definitely of the nationality specified. The German birth rate is about 30 per thousand per annum and the death rate about 22, which gives an average rate of natural increase of the population of about 8 per thousand per annum. The German population does not increase uniformly at this rate, since it is disturbed both by internal migration and by emigration. The net results of these movements of the people are shown in the column headed "Migration." The Germans increase by migration in Lower Austria, Salzburg, and Styria, and these are the only instances in Austria of this kind of population increase.

The Slovene birth and death rates are approximately 36 and 24 respectively, which gives a rate of natural increase of 12, which is one and a half times that of the Germans. The Slovenes are diminishing by a migration outwards which is roughly equal to two-thirds of the natural increase.

The rate of natural increase of the Serbo-Croats (14 per thousand) is higher, and the migration is on a smaller scale than that of the Slovenes, so that the Serbo-Croats are tightening their hold upon their lands more definitely than the Slovenes.

The Italians are prolific, and, since the death rate is equal to that of the Slovenes and Serbo-Croats, the rate of natural increase is higher, being in fact almost double that of the Germans. The migration outwards is comparatively small, but indicates curious differences, for in Istria it is less than that of the Serbo-Croats, in Gorizia it is less than that of the Slovenes, but in the Tyrol it is greater than that of the Germans.

TABLE II—NATURAL INCREASE, MIGRATION, AND ILLITERACY BY RACES

PROVINCE	MEAN ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION				PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION OVER 6 YEARS OF AGE ILLITERATE
	BIRTH	DEATH	NATURAL INCREASE	MIGRATION	
Sample German areas					
Lower Austria.....	28	20	8	+5	5
Upper Austria.....	30	23	7	-2	5
Salzburg.....	31	23	8	+2	7
Carinthia.....	32	23	9	-3	21
Styria.....	28	22	6	+2	12
Tyrol.....	30	22	8	0	4
Vorarlberg.....	29	19	10	-2	2
Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia.	31	22	9	-4	4
Sample Italian areas					
Istria.....	41	24	17	-5	65
Gorizia.....	38	20	18	-1	32
Tyrol.....	34	23	11	-6	7
Sample Slovene areas					
Carniola.....	35	25	10	-7	22
Styria.....	33	22	11	-8	20
Gorizia.....	45	25	20	-14	24
Sample Serbo-Croat areas					
Istria.....	38	22	16	-9	77
Dalmatia.....	38	24	14	-5	73
Sample Czech areas					
Bohemia.....	31	21	10	-5	4
Moravia, Silesia.....	37	22	15	-7	4
Sample Polish areas					
Silesia.....	38	26	12	-1	8
Galicia.....	40	23	17	-10	42
Sample Ruthenian areas					
Galicia.....	45	30	15	-4	80
Bukovina.....	42	29	13	-9	73

Among the Czechs the rate of natural increase is about 12 per thousand, owing to lower birth and death rates than prevail among the Slovenes. Since the migration outwards is small the Czechs are maintaining their hold on their territory strongly in comparison with the Germans.

Going eastwards, Poles and Ruthenians are found to be increasingly prolific with a correspondingly higher death rate, so that the rates of natural increase of Poles and Ruthenians are 16 and 14 respectively. Poles and Italians increase naturally at approximately the same speed. In Galicia the Poles migrate more rapidly than the Ruthenians, and their loss by migration is the highest in Austria with the single exception of the Slovenes from Gorizia. The Ruthenians migrate in large numbers from Bukovina, although some of them get no farther away than Galicia.

By comparison with the other races the Germans have the lowest birth rate and the lowest rate of natural increase as well as the smallest losses by migration.

ILLITERACY

The figures in Table II with reference to illiteracy show notable differences. The percentage of illiterates among Germans, Czechs, and Tyrolese Italians is low, and there is a steady increase among the Slovenes, Poles, Serbo-Croats, and Ruthenians in order of magnitude. This table does not indicate that illiteracy is a necessary consequence of a scattered population, since the proportions in Vorarlberg and Tyrol are low and are lower in Upper Austria than Carinthia. Nor is it due to the quality of the race concerned, since there occur considerable differences both among the Germans and the Italians, while the Slovenes are much less illiterate than the other South Slavs, the Serbo-Croats. Only in the case of the Ruthenians can it, perhaps, be attributed to differences in education due to differences in religion, since the other peoples are Roman Catholic. The probable explanation divides the responsibility between economic and political causes, for the greatest industrial areas are the least illiterate, and facilities for education are distributed unevenly. A compulsory education system administered with consistent firmness could not tolerate such differences, and to western minds the fact that four adults out of five are unable to read and write seems little short of astounding.

VITAL STATISTICS

An excess of men over women occurs in the provinces where the people are chiefly Italians or Serbo-Croats; the greatest excess of women over men is to be found among the Slovenes in Carniola.

TABLE III—VITAL STATISTICS

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF WOMEN PER 1,000 MEN	MEAN PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS ILLEGITIMATE	MEAN PERCENTAGE OF LIVING BIRTHS WHO DIE IN FIRST YEAR	MEAN PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATH DUE TO	
				TUBERCULOSIS	INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS
Lower Austria.....	1,046	23	19	16	9
Upper Austria.....	1,017	19	22	11	6
Salzburg.....	995	25	20	11	8
Styria.....	1,006	24	19	12	7
Carinthia.....	998	38	19	11	8
Carniola.....	1,099	6	18	15	7
Trieste.....	1,040	18	19	19	14
Gorizia.....	961	4	19	14	7
Istria.....	912	5	19	13	8
Tyrol.....	991	7	20	12	9
Vorarlberg.....	1,012	7	16	18	7
Bohemia.....	1,017	12	20	15	7
Moravia.....	1,066	10	20	17	10
Silesia.....	1,046	10	21	17	9
Gallcia.....	1,038	9	21	12	13
Bukovina.....	1,021	10	23	8	9
Dalmatia.....	1,000	4	17	12	5
Total.....	1,036	12	20	14	9

The figures for illegitimacy indicate striking differences among the several races. Wherever the proportion of Germans is high there the illegitimacy rate is double the average for Austria; the lowest rates occur among the Italian and Slav provinces in the south, the Polish and Ruthenian districts in the northeast being average. A high rate of infantile mortality

occurs among the prolific Ruthenians, but this rate is almost equaled among the Germans in Upper Austria; the lowest rates are found among the scanty German population of Vorarlberg and the sparse Slav population of Dalmatia. Roughly a quarter of the deaths in Austria are due to tuberculosis or inflammation of the lungs. The incidence of these diseases is greatest among the Italians of Trieste and the Czechs. The variations in the rates are related to the elevation of the provinces above sea level.

EMIGRATION

The figures given in Table II under the head of "Migration" are compounded of two movements, emigration out of Austria and migration inwards or outwards with reference to each province. The net result of the exchange of people between Austria and Hungary is a gain for Austria, since many people from Hungary go to live in Vienna and there are movements of Germans and Slovaks out of Hungary. For many years four-fifths of the oversea emigration from Austria has been to the United States and a twelfth each to Canada and to South America (Argentina and Brazil). The total number of emigrants during the 35 years between 1876 and 1910 was 1,846,000; but there appears to be no record of the number of emigrants who returned to Austria. Approximately two-thirds of the emigrants were males, and nearly three-quarters of them were within the age limits of 15 and 40 years; nearly half of them left work on the land to emigrate. In the first ten years of this period, 1876-85, half the emigrants left Bohemia and an eighth left Moravia, so that the Czech peoples afforded the chief contribution to the emigrant stream, which was then of small dimensions. The Poles only provided 10 per cent of the total. During the period 1910-14 the total net emigration from Austria to the United States averaged 79,000 per annum; of these 36 per cent were Poles, 24 per cent Ruthenians, 10 per cent Czechs, and 7 per cent Germans.

The change in the racial character of the emigration is to some degree indicative of changed economic conditions, but it is noteworthy that throughout the period the German contribution to oversea lands has been always below the average. In addition to the constant stream of Austrians to America there are regular movements of seasonal laborers—people who spend less than a year outside Austria and then return—from Galicia into North Germany and from the German provinces into South Germany. Similar movements in the opposite direction occur in Tyrol and Carniola, where Italian or Croat laborers invade these provinces respectively for a portion of the year. During the period 1907-09 the seasonal movements numbered at least 60 per cent in excess of the oversea emigration.

MOVEMENT TO THE CITIES

A portion of the internal migration of the people takes the form of a movement towards Vienna and the large towns. Such an urban influx,

however, does not attain the magnitude which is typical of the "rush to the towns" in Hungary. Of 38 chief towns in Austria, only six increased their population by more than 120 per cent during the period 1880-1910. These were the German towns Ostrau, Gablonz, and Br \ddot{u} x, the Polish towns Przemyśl and Stryj, and the Italian port of Pola. Twelve towns had an increase between 80 and 120 per cent; the German towns Vienna, Czernowitz, Innsbruck, and Aussig, the Polish towns Lemberg, Cracow, Kolomea, and Drohobycz, the Czech towns Pilsen, Smichow, Budweis, and the Italian port Trieste. Five towns failed to increase by even 40 per cent; the German towns Reichenberg, Wiener Neustadt, and Iglau, the Czech capital Prague, and the Polish town Tarnopol. The remaining fifteen towns increased between 40 and 80 per cent; of them nine are German, Graz, Br \ddot{u} nn, Linz, Troppau, Klagenfurt, Marburg, Teplitz, Eger, and Salzburg; two are Polish, Tarnów and Stanisławów; two Italian, Trent and Gorizia; while Laibach is Slovene and Prossnitz is Czech.

CRIMINALITY

Table IV refers to one section of the criminal population of Austria, those who commit outrages upon other human beings, including the murderers. The Slovenes of Carniola show a very high proportion, especially with regard to the more serious attacks on others. Next on the list come the Slavs of Dalmatia, closely followed by the Poles and Ruthenians of Galicia and Bukovina. The more highly educated peoples—the Germans and Czechs—are least addicted to this form of criminality.

TABLE IV—CRIMES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON
(Per million of the population)

PROVINCE	SERIOUS	LIGHT
Lower Austria.....	100	1,697
Upper Austria.....	198	2,049
Salzburg.....	214	2,087
Styria.....	470	2,761
Carinthia.....	238	2,849
Carniola.....	842	4,231
Gorizia.....	278	2,459
Tyrol, Vorarlberg.....	158	1,714
Bohemia.....	80	1,081
Moravia.....	156	1,746
Silesia.....	217	2,829
Galicia.....	263	5,731
Bukovina.....	338	4,040
Dalmatia.....	535	3,078
Total.....	212	2,975

CONCLUSIONS

The net result of all these considerations does not suggest that the Germanic is the most capable race in Austria. Despite the high standard of education the proportion of illegitimate births is excessive; despite the lowness of the birth rate the infantile mortality rate is equal to the average for Austria. Despite the fact that education is compulsory and that the administration is largely controlled by Germans, the government tolerates

a situation where more than half of most of the "subject races" are illiterate. It may be said in behalf of the government that religious toleration exists, but such a claim counts for little in view of the fact that most Austrians are Roman Catholics, while it must be noted that Austria is notorious for the clerical influence which bears very heavily upon the conduct of the government of the country. The Czechs are as highly educated as the Germans and inhabit areas of greater economic possibilities than they, yet the disproportion between Czech and German elements among the emigrants is indicative of unequal racial treatment.

Agriculture

CROPS

More than half of the people of Austria derive their living from the land. Plate IV indicates certain geographical limitations to the distribution of the crops. The mountain area of the far west and the province of Istria produce fair quantities of only maize and wine; Gorizia, the neighbor of Istria, yields only wheat and maize. These southern areas show the influence of Mediterranean climatic conditions and agriculture in Austria. Barley is produced by the Czechs, Poles, and Ruthenians in the colder north, which is most affected by continental conditions of climate. Maize and wine are Mediterranean crops in the Slovene Alpine forelands. Potatoes are produced by the barley growers and by the Germans on their eastern borders. The Czechs alone grow extensive crops of sugar beets, and thus outdo the Austrian Germans in what has come to be considered a typical Germanic industry. It may be noted in this connection that the neighboring Slovaks in Hungary excel in the same forms of tillage as the Czechs. Moravia is the most successful farming province, then follow Bohemia, Galicia, and Bukovina, all of which are non-German. This fact follows from the consideration of Plate IV, and its importance is largely increased when it is remembered that the belt of dense population traverses this very area.

The full significance of Plate IV can only be appreciated when it is examined in close relation to Plate III. Both relatively per head of the population and proportionately in reference to the total yield of the Austrian crops the Germans are seen to be comparatively inadequate farmers; the Czechs are by far their superiors, and the more illiterate Poles and Ruthenians show themselves to be more capable cultivators.

The root crop areas are continuous with those of northwest Hungary; the total wheat crop of Austria is but a quarter of the Hungarian crop, while the Austrian crops of barley, oats, and rye exceed those of the neighboring state.

FARM ANIMALS

Plate V shows the distribution of farm animals. Horses, cattle, and swine are reared everywhere, but sheep are confined to three elevated

regions, the Germanic mountains, the Slav Karst mountains, and the Ruthenian Carpathian hills. Upper Austria, Salzburg, and Carinthia are the chief areas for farm animals, these being almost entirely Germanic lands. The lower lands, the great producers of cereals and roots, are the least valuable for pastoral farmers, so that the Czechs are the least successful rearers of stock.

In comparison with Hungary, Austria supports on an equivalent area almost as many horses, 50 per cent more cattle, two and a half times as many sheep, and about as many swine; although neither country is a great rearer of animals, judged by English standards.

In comparison with the other peoples the German excels as a rearer of animals, and this compensates to some degree for his inferiority as a cultivator of the soil. He shows this ability in an area which extends from Upper Austria through Styria into the Germanic areas within the boundaries of Hungary. In similar fashion the Slovene in Carniola resembles the Croat in the neighboring Hungarian areas as a rearer of animals. In Plate V Styria and Carinthia appear to be less effective as producers of farm animals than Upper Austria and Salzburg, but when the greater population density indicated in Plate II is taken into consideration the disparity tends to disappear. Finally, it must be remembered that Austria contains a very high proportion of forest land, especially among the mountain areas, so that many Germans are foresters.

SUMMARY

Austria, then, consists on the one hand of mountainous areas where the Alpine and other pastures give rise to a population of herdsmen and foresters, and on the other of upland and lowland areas whose soil yields abundant crops only in the north, where continental climatic conditions prevail. The southern peoples are largely limited by the Mediterranean conditions of climate and economic development under which they live. Physically a congeries of fragments, nationally a patchwork of races, Austria is also a combination of three types of agricultural productivity. There is neither a physical nor an agricultural link which unites the Germans with the "subject races" of the north, or with the Slavs and Italians of the south. Probably the strongest contrast within the Dual Monarchy lies between the German herdsmen and foresters and the Magyar farmers on the Alföld.

Claims of the "Subject Races" against Austria

Although the Italians in the Tyrol inhabit merely the lower end of the Austrian part of the Adige valley, their claim is extended "for strategic reasons" up to the watershed, so as to include the whole area that drains to the Plain of Lombardy. Similarly, the Italians occupy but the western strip of Istria, yet they claim parts of the South Slav lands, for economic

reasons connected with the ports of Trieste and Fiume, where the majority of the people form Italian islands. The South Slav movement aims at the incorporation in Greater Serbia of the Austrian lands inhabited by Slovenes and Serbo-Croats. This implies that the linguistic boundary indicated in Plate III by the 50 per cent line which stretches northwards across Istria and includes the province of Carniola should be approximately the international boundary. In the north there are four claims to Austrian lands, those of the Czechs, Poles, Ruthenians, and Rumanians. The Czech aims at the incorporation of Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungarian Slovakia as a Bohemian state. The new Poland would include the western portion of Galicia, while the successful accomplishment of "Little Russian" aims would join together part of Russia with eastern Galicia, northern Bukovina, and the inner slopes of the Carpathians in Hungary. Finally, Greater Rumania would include the southern portion of Bukovina.

Apart from the question of the Germanic attitude towards these claims there are elements of discord both in north and south, which are due to the fact that the peoples are not separated by distinct natural features. The linguistic boundary between Italian and Slav in the south cuts across the peninsula of Istria and leaves the two great ports—Trieste and Fiume—as Italian islands fringing a Slav sea. In the north the linguistic boundary between Pole and Ruthenian is somewhat hard to define, since there are many Poles in eastern Galicia, and the difficulty is increased by the fact that the lowland and the belt of dense population would cross the linguistic boundary at a place which would not be marked by any physical feature of importance such as marks the Austro-German boundary, which is of the same type nationally and is defined at present by the Elbe Gate.

THE FINAL SETTLEMENT

There can be little doubt that if the "nationalities" receive fair treatment in the final settlement new political boundaries will be erected somewhere in the neighborhood of the 50 per cent lines shown in Plate III. It would follow from this that the Germans in Austria would be limited to the mountains and the Danube passage. They would be barred politically in their outlook eastwards and in their outlook towards the Mediterranean; they would be separated politically from Prussia by the Czechs and would be compelled to re-orient their outlook and to approximate in character to one of the existing states of South Germany. Should strategic or other considerations necessitate the foundation of a Slav march, as mentioned in the earlier article,³ the Germans would be separated from the Magyars; otherwise the boundary between German and Magyar would stretch from the Danube near Pozsony to the Mur. In any event, since the Danube is not very important as a waterway above Vienna, the Germanic hold upon the great river of Central Europe would be seriously curtailed. Economi-

³ Cited in footnote 1, reference on pp. 479-480.

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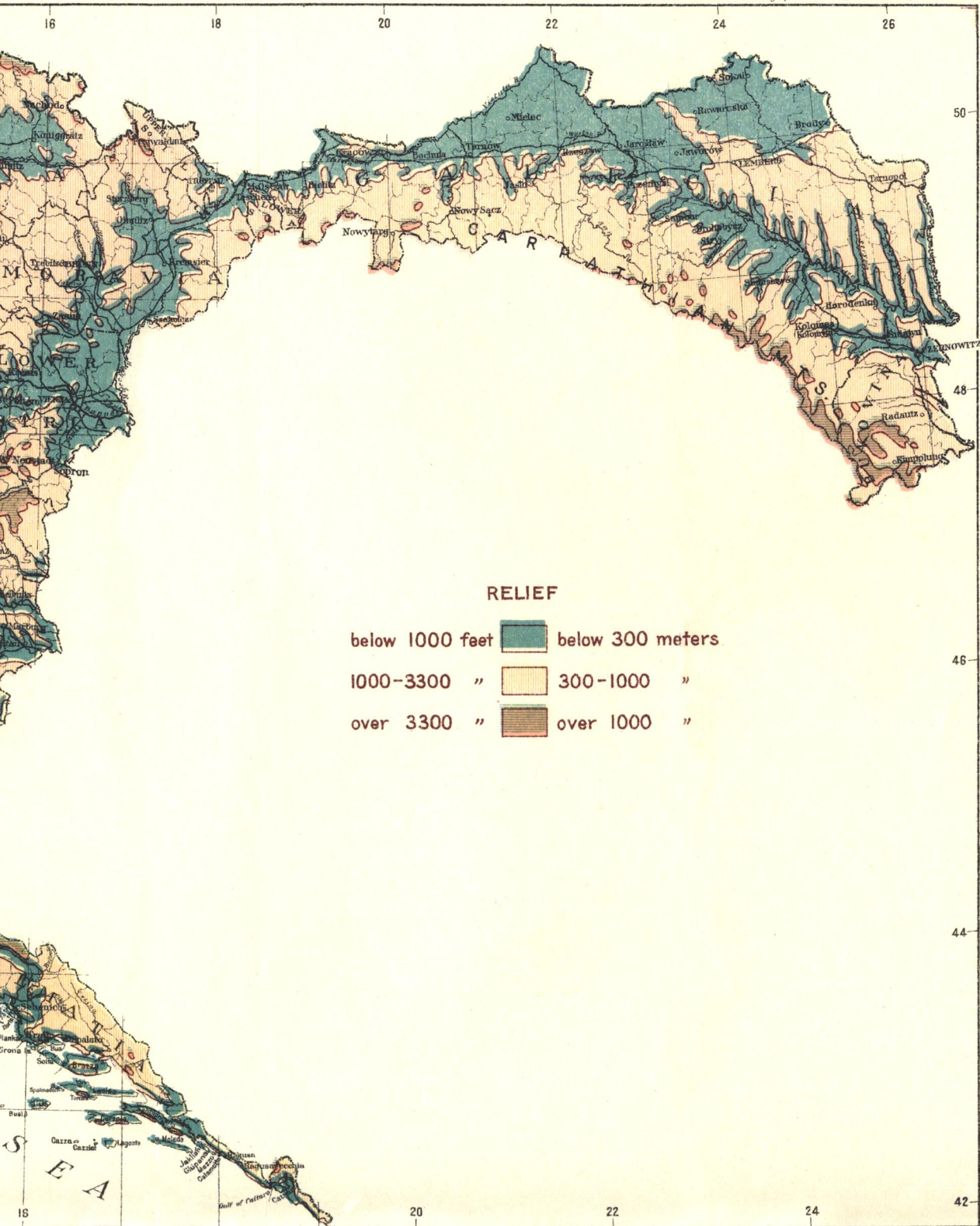
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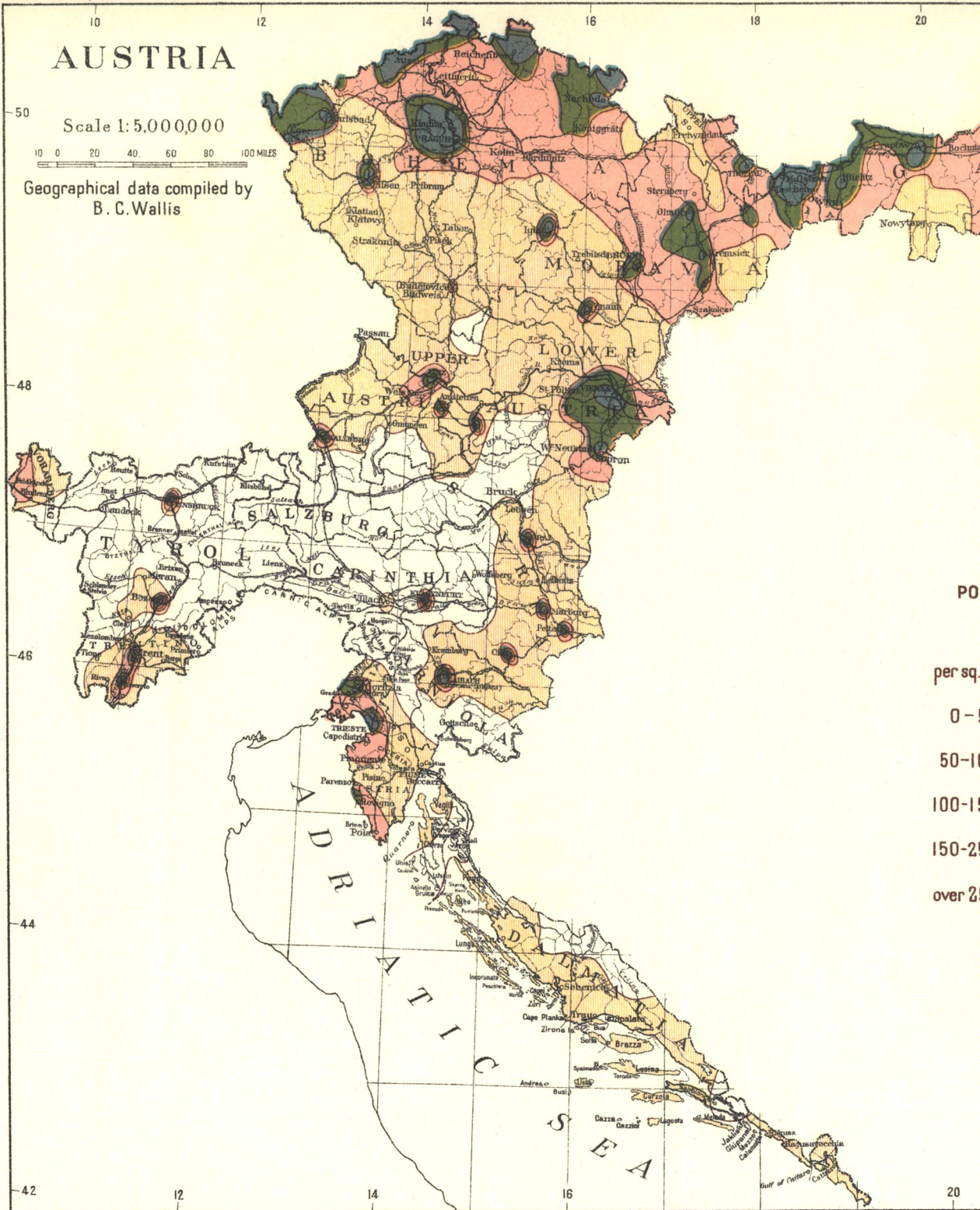
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Geographical data compiled by
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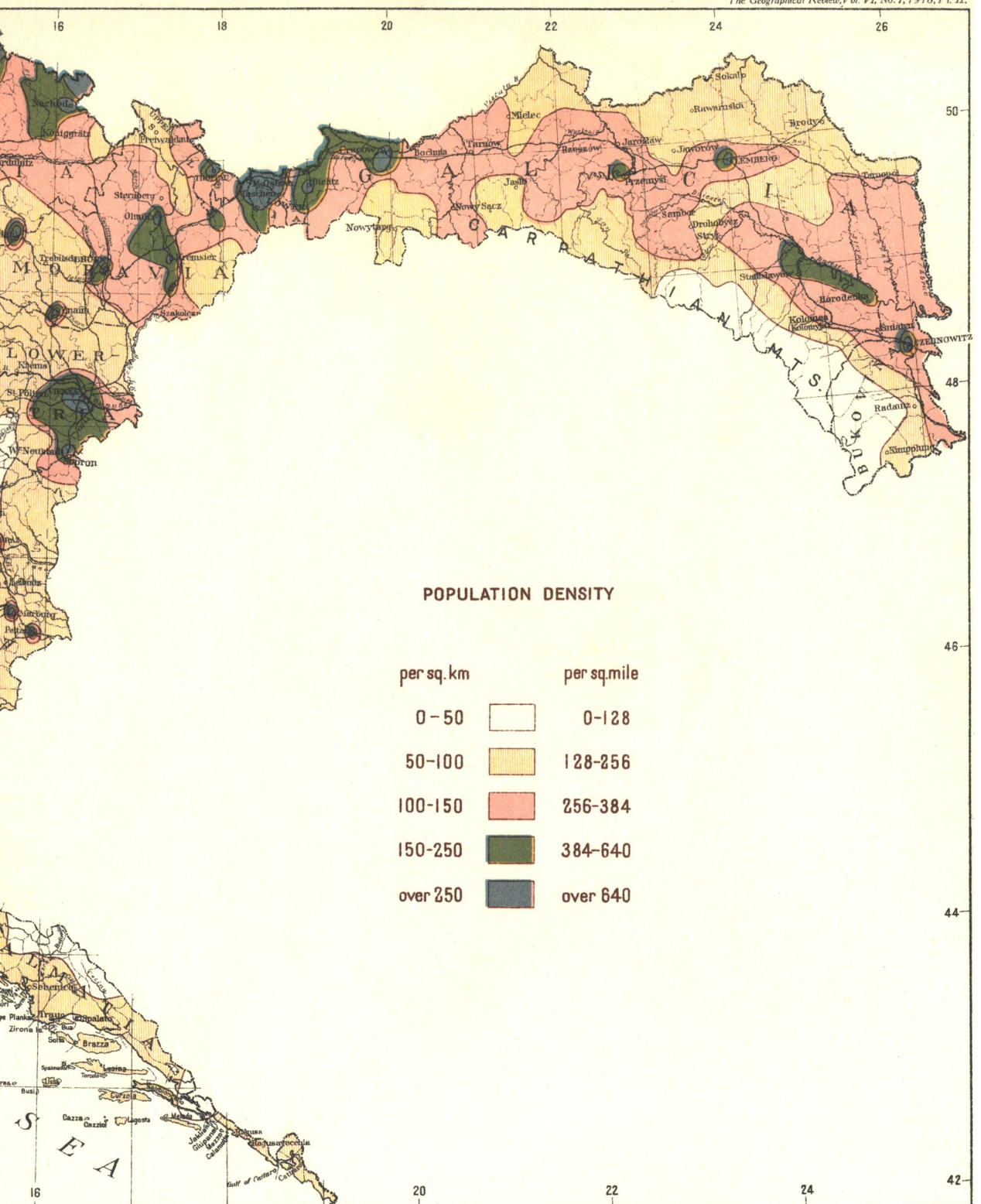


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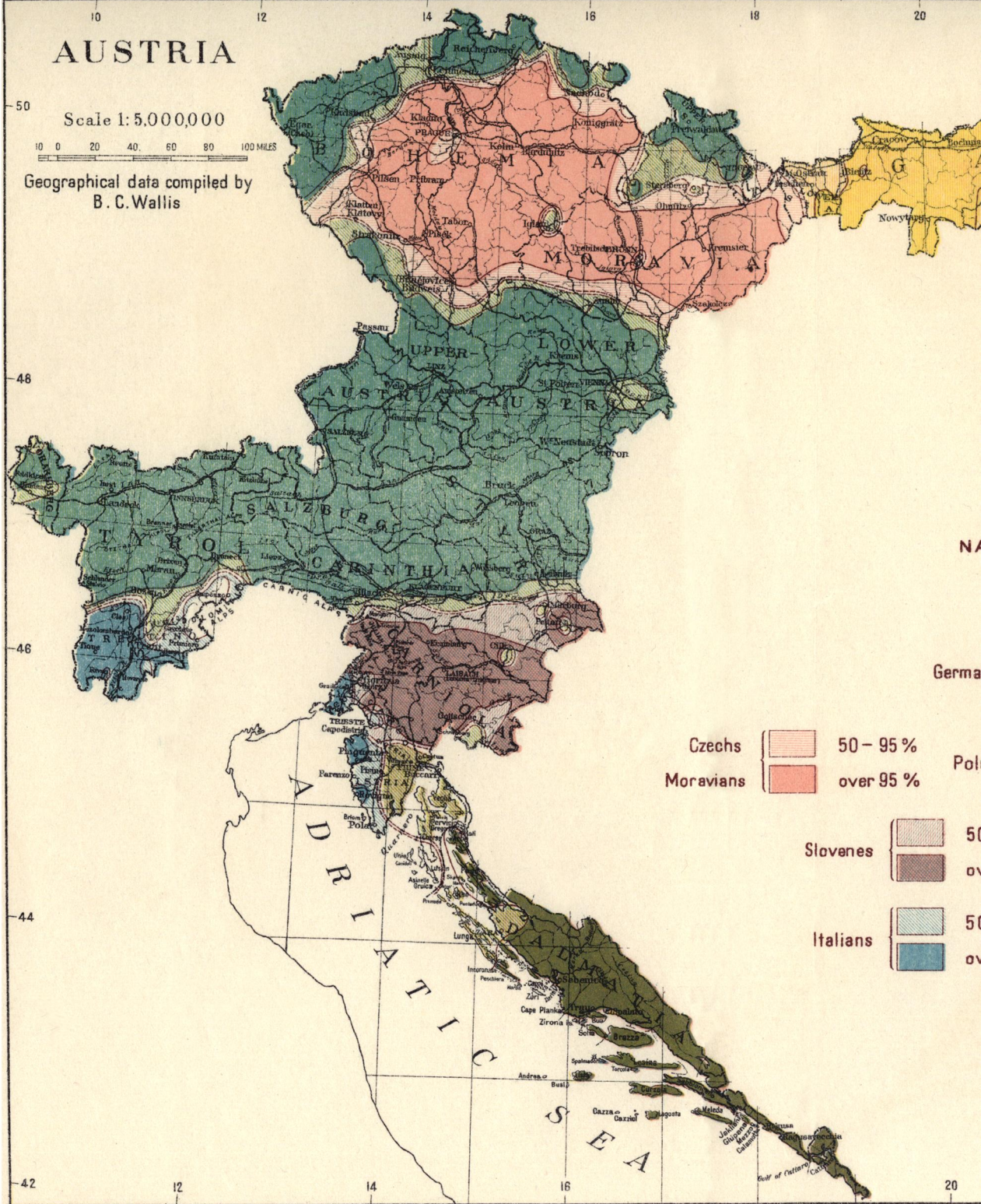
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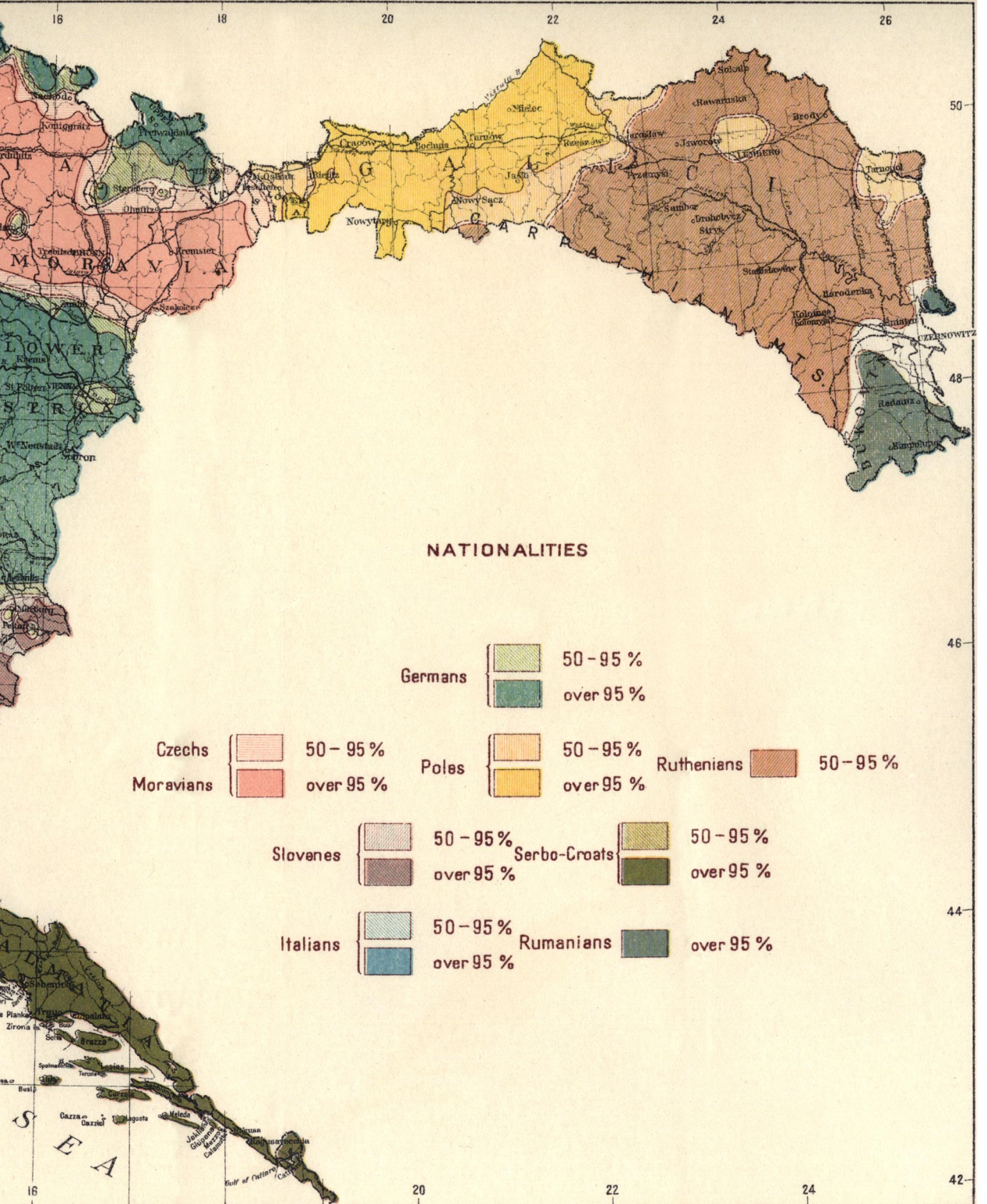
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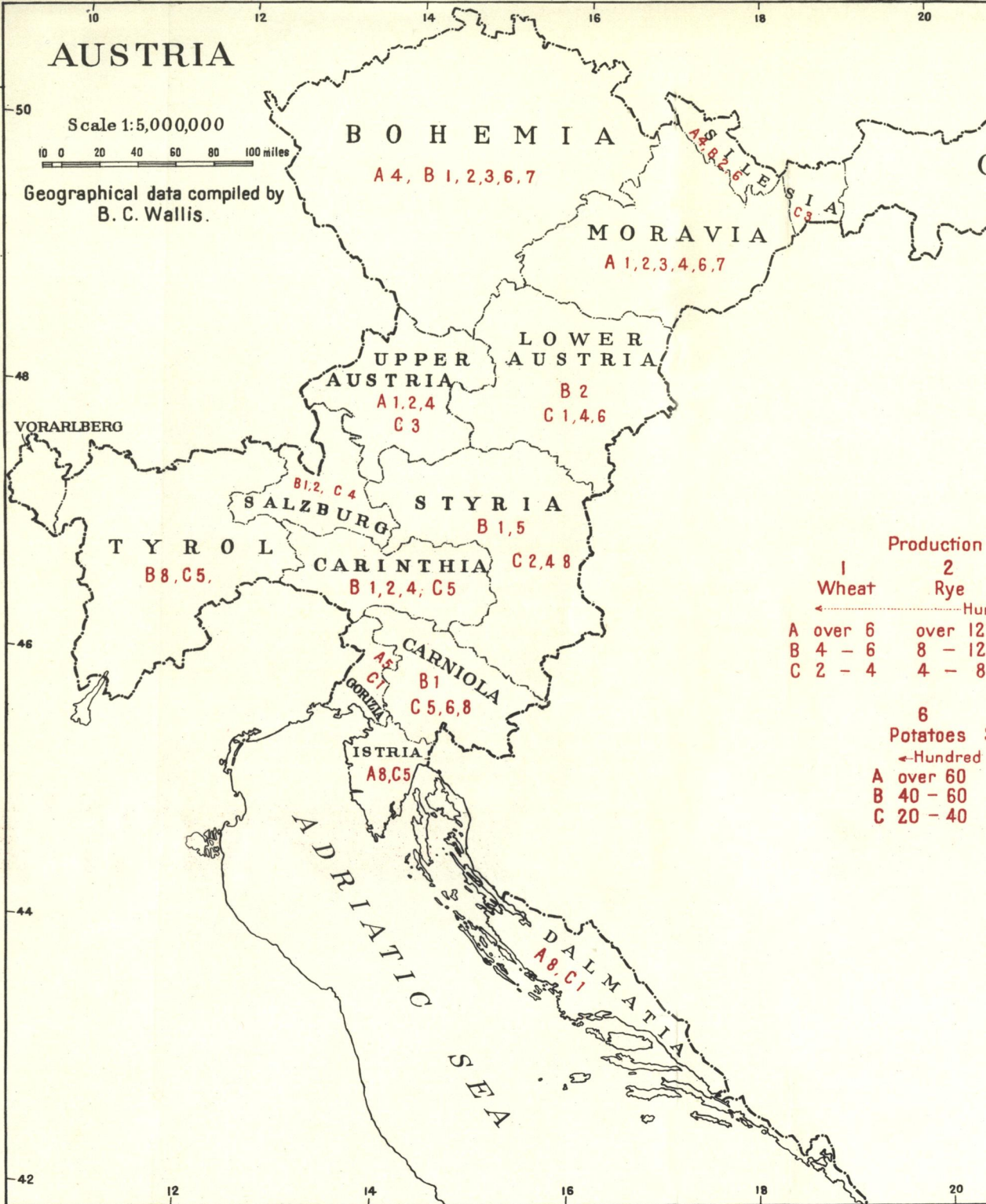


Czechs 50 - 95 %
Moravians over 95 %

Slovenes 50 %
over 95 %

Italians 50 %
over 95 %











cally, the Austrian Germans would be stripped of many elements of national prosperity. The main farm lands are not German; the main mineral resources of Austria are outside the German territories; the chief industrial area of Austria lies within the lands of the Czech. Their future prospects would lie towards development upon Swiss lines, with the typical Swiss limitations of high mountains and no coast line.

Could Vienna decline to the level of Bern? Situated at one of the most definite nodal points in the world, the crossing place of the great east-and-west route through the heart of the European peninsula with the great north-and-south isthmian route from the cold Baltic to the sunny Mediterranean, could the loss of political influence be replaced by other influences which would restrain the inevitable decay? Or must Vienna, a second great city of Roman Catholicism, follow the fortunes of Rome?